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ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION PLANS OVERFULFILLED

AU110815 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tirana, August 11 (ATA) -- In their work for a more rational utilisation of the waters of the hydropower stations during the whole year and for an economic exploitation of the heatpower stations, the working people of electro-energy industry successfully realized the tasks of the 7 months. They generated 94 million kilowatt hours of electric power over the plan of this period. Likewise they overfulfilled the plan of export.

These achievements were accompanied with satisfactory financial indexes. They overfulfilled the tasks for the reduction of the cost of production, the net income of the enterprise and the centralized income of the state.

Despite the difficult conditions created from the drought, the productive capacities of the hydropower stations and heat-power station were exploited in a satisfactory way. Thus, for example, the maximal established power was exploited in the Fierza hydropower station. This brought about the more rational utilisation of water. For the production of each kilowatt hour of electric power there were utilized smaller quantities of water as compared with the average amount of water used last year.

The production of electric power generated from the heat power stations recorded an increase by about 140 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

BRIEFS

ASLLANI AT DISTRICT COMMEMORATION -- Today the 39th anniversary of the formation of the Fourth Partisan Battalion of the Peza group was commemorated in Shijak, Durres District. Among those taking part was Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Durres District AWP Committee. Viktor Nushi, domestic trade minister, greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Aug 82 AU]

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU101500 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) -- A meeting between the representatives of the administrations of the communications of Bulgaria, Kuwait, Turkey, Iraq and Syria opens today. The possibilities for direct and transit telecommunications via the territories of the countries participating in the meeting will be discussed. The telecommunication main will follow the Europe-Sofia-Ankara-Damascus-Baghdad-Kuwait route and then further, via a cable crossing the Indian Ocean, to Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia and up to Australia.

The countries participating in the meeting will inform each other of the present possibilities of their communication systems, ensured by terrestrial radio relay and coaxial cable lines, with a view of establishing already in the initial stage new communication links to meet the present and future demands.

Discussed will be also some questions pertaining to technoscientific cooperation in telephone and telex communications and to broadcasting and telecasting of the Eurovision and Intervision programmes.

TANZANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Received by Filipov

AU091911 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received Mr Basil Mramba, minister of industries of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Mr Mramba, who is chairman of the Tanzanian side of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation, is on visit here for the fifth session of the committee.

At the ensuring talks views were exchanged on the further development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Economic Agreements Reached

AU102002 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA) -- From August 6 through 10th, this year, the first session of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee was held here. A review of the development of the economic relations between the two countries in accordance with the agreements reached between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Julius Nyerere in 1979 and 1980 and discussions went on on the possibilities for their further extending. The leaders of the two delegations - Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Mr Basil Mramba, minister of industry, expressed satisfaction with the results made until now in the Bulgaria and Tanzania's cooperation.

Mutual trade which increased from 1.38 mln dollars to 6.85 mln dollars for the 1976-1981 period is developing successfully. Bulgaria exports pharmaceutical goods, completed equipment for ceramic and mechanical engineering plants, electric materials, sanitary faience [bathroom fixtures] electric motors to Tanzania and imports cotton, furs, coir [coconut derivatives], coffee from Tanzania. Bulgaria renders technical assistance to the construction of a plant for metal cutting and wood processing machines, a plant for farm tools and irrigation systems and a brick plant.

During the session an agreement was reached for Bulgaria to render assistance to the construction of brick and tile factories, a plant for producing wine. The Bulgarian engineering and constructing "Agrocomplex" organization will deliver machines and equipment and will render technical assistance to the construction of the poultry farm in (Kigambony). Discussed were the possibilities for the setting up of new poultry farms, as well as of experimental rice growing fields in Tanzania with the assistance of Bulgarian engineering organizations. An agreement was reached for the studying of the possibilities for the future joint activity in the production of soya, bean, maize, tobacco, cotton, in the production and processing of coconuts and in the setting up of small enterprises of the food and the tobacco industry.

Discussed was the future cooperation between "Bulgarian-consult" and the respective Tanzanian organizations for the setting up of a joint engineering and consultative firm for working for the setting up of settlements of urbanization and architecture, geodesy, map-making, water-supply and purifying equipment as well as the construction of enterprises for building materials and hydroenergetic projects. An agreement was reached for Bulgaria to send specialists to Tanzania in order to develop joint programmes for cooperation in the projects of the forestry and wood processing industry.

Tanzania expressed a wish to apply the Bulgarian experience in the organizing of the home and international tourism, as for this aim Bulgarian experts are to be sent to that country in order to render assistance to the training of the national personnel for tourism. It was agreed for Bulgarian specialists to be sent to Tanzania and the training of Tanzanian students in Bulgarian educational establishments to be continued.

A protocol for the trading and payment between the two countries for the year 1983 which provides for a considerable extension of trade was signed.

During his visit to the country Mr Mramba was made familiar with the structure and the organization of the industrial, farm and cultural projects in Sofia, Ruse and Varna.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLAN UNION

AB101953 Luanda ANGOP in French 1806 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, 10 Aug (ANGOP) -- A cooperation agreement for the 1982-1983 biannual festival was recently signed in Sofia between the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA) and the Bulgarian workers unions, during the visit of an Angolan workers union delegation to this country, it was disclosed by sources close to the Angolan central workers union.

During talks between the Angolan union delegation and the Bulgarian unionists, the world situation and more particularly the situation of the union movement were reviewed. The two sides condemned the alliance between the United States of America and the Pretoria racist regime and their interference in the internal affairs of independent African states. Also the two delegations condemned the installation of military bases on the African Continent and the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Zionist regime of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO 10 AUG

AU101941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2900 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] On 10 August the Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, returned from Mexico, where it took part in the second UNESCO world conference on cultural policy. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture. Carlos Lagunas, Mexico's ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC PLAN

AU102019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed information on harvesting, storing and utilizing the agrarian production. The practical measures for implementing the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov for creating a new qualitative organization and for fully mobilizing the forces of the agricultural organizations, all economic organizations, students and the entire population for harvesting and utilizing the agrarian production were reported at the meeting.

The Council of Ministers obligated the ministries, departments, economic organs and organizations to urgently carry out their obligations to agriculture by rendering assistance with work power, equipment, materials and so forth.

The government also discussed the results of the implementation of the plan on the socio-economic development of the country for July and since the beginning of the year. It was reported that as a result of the efforts of the workers' collectives, the state tasks and counterplan are being successfully implemented. Simultaneously with the general overfulfillment of the plan, many plants and economic organizations are not fulfilling their counterplans. Shortcomings are being allowed in production organization, equipment supply and other areas. The Council of Ministers directed the attention of the leaderships of the ministries and economic organizations to the fact that they are to take immediate measures to overcome the shortcomings, implement the decisions that have been adopted and ensure the implementation of the 1982 plan according to all its indexes.

At the meeting, the government also received information on the implementation of the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers on urgently completing the Kozloduy nuclear energy complex.

URBAN MEETS WITH SOVIET TRADE MINISTER IN MOSCOW

LD102034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] CSSR and USSR Foreign Trade Ministers Bohumil Urban and Nikolay Patolichev have met in Moscow. They have assessed in their discussion the further promotion of trade and economic contacts between the two countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES CPSU'S ROMANOV ON VACATION

LD102142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee, who is spending his vacation in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a cordial comradely discussion they spoke about the tasks dealt with by the working people of the two countries in fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress and 26th CPSU Congress resolutions. They also assessed some issues pertaining to the mutual relations of the two fraternal parties and states and stressed the significance ascribed by the two parties to the continuous deepening and strengthening of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance, and to developing mutually advantageous cooperation in all areas in the spirit of the conclusions of the recent meeting of comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR 10 AUG

LD102038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] In Prague today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia. During their conversation they discussed questions connected with further deepening cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

RUDE PRAVO LAUDS VASIL BILAK ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

LD110934 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party, Czechoslovak people and the whole society deeply respect Vasil Bilak for his services to the socialist society in Czechoslovakia and the Communist Party, strengthening the unity of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today on the 65th birthday of Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and secretary.

The daily underlined that Vasil Bilak as one of the closest collaborators of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, contributed with a great deal to the overcoming of the crisis caused by counter-revolutionaries in 1968, to the restoration of the Marxist-Leninist character of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the socialist development of the whole country.

The daily said that a significant feature of Vasil Bilak's personality is his effort to apply consistently the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism, expressed above all by his attitude to the Soviet Union. These principles are a matter of his deep conviction, intellect and heart.

COMMANDERS OF SOVIET NAVY, PEOPLE'S NAVY MEET

LD102334 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Members of the GDR People's Navy and the USSR Baltic Fleet attended a meeting of brotherhood-in-arms today. At the meeting the commanders of the two socialist Baltic fleets, Admirals Wilhelm Ehm and Ivan Kapitanets, expressed the determination of sailors, noncommissioned officers and officers to ensure at all times the protection of socialism and its maritime frontiers by a high level of fighting powers and combat readiness. Also today the mayor of Rostock briefed the members of the Baltic Fleet delegation on the city's history.

WOMEN EXPECTED TO BEGIN WORK AT STEEL MILL

DW101130 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Horst Hermann report]

[Summary] To close the "metallurgical circle" in Eisenhuettenstadt, a converter steel plant is under construction in this metallurgical center. But while it was possible in the past to recruit labor for the enlarged production instllations in Eisenhuettenstadt from all over the GDR, it will now be necessary to recruit the required manpower from the local labor force. Hence, the EKO [Eisenhuettenkombinat Ost] "must streamline" its production processes to a point where "It will be possible to (?require only) 1,600 workers for the new steel works." Such streamlining will be practical only "if an extra 300 jobs for women can be created."

Since work on the furnaces will remain the domain of men, the key area for creating jobs for women can only be the cold rolling mill. The legal provisions under which hard physical labor is prohibited for women will be observed. An example of potential jobs for women in the cold rolling mill is a rationalization measure whereby four industrial robots have started work, "reducing manpower requirements from 13 to 4. These robots could be operated by women since no hard labor is involved." Meanwhile, the EKO management has formed a working group to examine each individual job for potential assignment to a woman. Nevertheless, it will take considerable persuasive effort to convince men that they must give up their traditional jobs to women, and women that they will naturally retain the social benefits due them by law.

CHILDREN TRAINED IN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

DW110949 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 8 Aug 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] The Second Young Pioneer Championship Tournament for young radio operators in the GDR was concluded in Prerow today. The final requirement was the multiple radio operating contest generally referred to as the "fox hunt." With the help of radio direction finders the young Pioneers attempted to locate hidden transmitters. The mission was very difficult; it was certainly no easy task for the participants to detect and locate transmitters in the Darss forest. Some 84 pupils, including 14 girls from grades 5 through 8, participated in the tournament.

Yesterday the multiple-signal contest was held in which radio transmitters had to be set up within the shortest possible time. The participants had to send and receive messages quickly and reliably. The Second Young Pioneer Championship Tournament formed the high point at the second camp for young radio specialists organized and held by the FDJ and the GST.

During the 3 weeks at these specialist camps, the young Pioneers apply their skills and knowledge obtained at school and in the club stations for amateur radio operators. They do this with zeal while having fun. Experienced teachers and amateur radio operators provide the appropriate guidance to the young Pioneers.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON WATER MANAGEMENT

DW101424 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 9 August 1982 presents its regularly scheduled feature "Answers" in which prominent figures are interviewed on topical issues; the answers to the questions of journalists this time are provided by Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management.

Asked about the significance of thrifty use of water, Reichelt draws attention to the benefits of such austerity for the national economy, saying: "The plants which were decorated as operating exemplarily this year with regard to water economy achieved a reduction in water consumption of 13 million cubic meters, saved electric energy worth more than M800,00 and at the same time achieved a reclamation of materials from waste water amounting to M6 million." Citing the example of the Siegfried Raedel synthetic silk factory in Pirna, the minister notes an annual profit of M1.1 million by the plant through using new technologies which decreased water consumption by 3 million cubic meters. The Nuenchritz chemical works has introduced a new process for the production of sulphuric acid and thus reduced the specific water input per ton from 40 to 2 cubic meters, thereby reducing annual costs by M360,000, the minister says.

The minister, who briefly adds that there were 52 enterprises decorated for exemplary water handling, in reply to a pertinent question stresses that the reclamation of substances from industrial waters -- "materials of the most diversified nature, emulsions, heavy metals and salts, to some extent even raw materials which we must import" -- is an important aspect of tapping home reserves for recycling "secondary raw materials."

According to the minister, a typical example for the fulfillment of a requirement under the new water law that joint water supply facilities be built is the case of the Schwarze Pumpe area. He reports that the project of the new "water purification installations" of the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine was enlarged to include the drinking water supply for three nearby towns, including Senftenberg and Weisswasser. Even though "a conduit was needed to the kreis capitals, as much as M20 million in investments was saved."

The GDR, Minister Reichelt points out, concentrates on the "intensification" rather than the new construction of water reservoirs. This means that the 170 existing reservoirs created by dams across rivers will be utilized after "mathematical models" by which the entire water supply from an individual reservoir will be "scientifically controlled." Reichelt adds that the investments used for the drinking water supply amount to 90 percent of the total funds available to the water economy. The minister further states that the experiences gained from past floods have been incorporated in the new water economy law, one of these experiences having been that the greatest damage by floods did not occur on the GDR's main rivers but along small creeks and waterways where plants had failed to take protective action against floods.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS RELAYED BY TELEVISION SERVICE

DW101312 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Lutz Borgmann commentary following the regular Sunday church service broadcast]

[Excerpts] I met the young man 2 weeks ago at the Louise Henriettenstift Hospital in Lehnin, while shooting the March of Brandenburg on location. He did not look happy. He was sitting in his bed and in a few minutes was to swallow a gastric probe in front of the GDR television service team.

The sequence we were shooting that day has the script title "Teaching Instruction at the Bedside" and is part of the next Ecclesiastica television programm entitled "We Want To Help." In this program we report on the training nursing and children's nursing at the Louis Henriettenstift Hospital of the Berlin/Brandenburg Evangelical Church's Deaconesses Institution.

For the GDR television Chief Cultural Policy Office production team and for me it was the 25th ecclesiastical production we had made at the Lehnin cloister by mid-July. This leads me to comment. Let us recall the following:

On 6 March 1978 a talk was held between Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and the Federation of Evangelical Churches on issues concerning the relationship between church and society. Apart from a number of other arrangements, the Evangelical churches were given the opportunity of having six religous programs produced and relayed each year through the GDR television service. Only a few weeks later Bishop Dr Schoenherr was seen presenting religious contemplations on Good Friday from Berlin's Marienkirche; But the first 15-minute program presented under the 6 March agreement and under the church's responsibility was shown on Whit-Saturday, when excerpts from a church service in the Dresden Kreuzkirche with a sermon by Bishop Dr Hehpel were presented.

It was not an easy beginning, because until then the Evangelical churches in our country had not been in a position to gain experience in the medium of television. And the television service, too, was not properly informed about the church of our times. But -- and this is certainly the most important and most pleasant experience I gained during the past 7 years -- the two sides were ready to learn from one another and to get acquainted with the characteristics and rules applicable for each side; for the common goal was and is to create programs that live up to the aims of the church, as well as to the rules of the television service.

Our problem in this is to put the word of the Protestant Church in the picture, in the moving picture. We suddenly realized how headstrong the church is, how much it addresses itself in its preaching to the ear, to the thinking mind, and how little it offers to the eye. We soon became aware that filming of church services does not suffice and that religious issues cannot be conveyed in this way via telescreen.

With the help of television colleagues we learned to look out for people who showed through their personal testimony, their everyday actions, that they are Christians whose life is determined by their creed. But the staff members of the television service have also learned something: They have gained the knowledge that the meaning of being a Christian is not exhausted in festive church services and in dignified ancient cathedrals, but that the life of the community finds its manifold expression in Bible and conversational circles, in community seminars, family church services, in deacon service and in many other things.

A television production -- also in the ecclesiastical field -- is always the result of collective efforts. The cameraman, the lighting engineer, the acoustical engineer and, last but not least, the cutter. They all take part in the presentation of the script. They bring their experience and their ideas to bear, and they ask questions if something is not clear to them. I am always grateful for these -- sometimes inconvenient -- questions, for they anticipate questions which would be raised by the viewers later on. They save me from intrachurch blindness and help make our programs easier for a broader public to grasp.

Twenty-five ecclesiastical television productions. This is the history of a close and fruitful cooperation with the GDR television's staff members, which must be gratefully appreciated. It is the history of a process of learning between church and television service, which is continuing with every new program. At the same time it is an example of understanding and businesslike togetherness of the church and the society.

MARJAI, PETER RECEIVE POLISH SEJM'S OZDOWSKI

LD102156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has received Sejm Vice Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski, who is on vacation in Hungary. The Polish politician has also met with Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly. Hungarian-Polish cooperation and international issues that concern both countries were discussed in both the meetings.

OVARI RECEIVES FRENCH CULTURE COMMISSION

LD102036 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI) -- Miklos Ovari, chairman of the Culture Commission of the Hungarian parliament, met a delegation of the Culture Commission of the French Senate -- guests of the Hungarian parliament -- here Tuesday. The cordial meeting was devoted to relations of the two parliaments and timely issues in cultural cooperation.

FRENCH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

LD101135 Paris; L'HUMANITE in French 7 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] Minister of State for Transportation Charles Fiterman has paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Hungary at the invitation of Communications and Posts Minister Pullai. This visit took place within the context of the continuation of the talks begun by President of the Republic Francois Mitterrand during his visit to Hungary.

After an exchange of viewpoints on their respective countries' transport policies, the two ministers examined possible specific cooperative activities between their ministerial departments.

Apart from technological and scientific exchanges, they observed that joint operations could be carried out in the fields of railroad transport, urban transport and the manufacture of city and long-distance buses and industrial vehicles.

Charles Fiterman was also received by Deputy Chairman Marjai. Last, the minister and his accompanying delegation visited the Ikarusz bus factory, the Hungarian national railroad enterprise, MAV, the headquarters of the Budapest urban transport system and the national enterprise for international road transport, Hungarocamion.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS RECENT PRICE INCREASES

LD102226 [Editorial Report] Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand at 0900 GMT on 10 August broadcast a recorded segment of its regular series of discussions on foreign press reports on Hungary entitled: "That Is What They Say About Us" presented by commentators Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo. The 10 August segment examined the article entitled: "Hungary: The Day of the Entrepreneur," which was published in the 17-23 July issue of THE ECONOMIST.

The commentators began their discussion by outlining the contents of the article and then summarized the contents of the statement on price increases issued by the National Materials and Prices Office. The discussion went as follows:

"[Szabo] Although the statement on prices was officially issued on 8 August public opinion had already been informed about its contents during the previous week.

"The statement did not, therefore, cause a surprise although many people have raised and are still raising the question of whether all those efforts made by our society to restore the balance of the economy over the past few years were in fact made in vain. No, these efforts were not made in vain because without them we would not be where we are today. The balance of foreign trade has improved a great deal over the past few years. Today it is a matter of course that exports equal all the necessary expenditure on imports. Although this is a substantial achievement, it is still insufficient. After all, we also have foreign debts, which have to be repaid, not to mention the high interest rates.

"[Bereczky] Our objective is, therefore, to ensure that exports do not merely finance imports but help us to repay our debts.

"[Szabo] It is obvious that we should not blame external conditions for our difficulties. After all, those conditions are beyond our control and are also, unfortunately, lasting. We can only advance by improving domestic economic activity, by making it more rational and more economical. This is, undoubtedly, a long process. It is clear that during this process one should expect a stagnation of the standard of living and even its deterioration for certain strata. However unpopular a decision it may be to raise prices, it must be made because if consumer purchasing power over a long period is greater than the available stock of goods there will be unpredictable consequences.

"[Bereczky] But let us return to the article in THE ECONOMIST. After all, the present round of price increases in Hungary could not be featured in that piece. The regulations which have been in force since July, and which are designed to promote small enterprises and private entrepreneurial activity, are meant to assist the realization of the objectives outlined just now. After all, private initiative and activity -- whether one deals with trading or servicing activities -- are given a scope for operating in those fields that are uneconomical for the state enterprises. At the same time successful private activity and small entrepreneurial activity may become an example and incentive for state enterprises which on many occasions still work in an undeniably leisurely way.

"[Szabo] Opportunities extend in more and more directions. There are, indeed, experiments in agriculture, too, which have already set many good examples. After all, old buildings such as barns, which it would be a pity to demolish still stand on many farms in the country. It is certain that it is much cheaper to keep livestock in these surroundings than in the more modern but rather expensive large-scale units of the cooperatives and state farms. This is why large agricultural enterprises provide additional land for private use within the framework of contracts for fattening livestock so that farmers taking part in this enterprise may grow the required fodder.

"[Bereczky] One thing is certain: The gaining of ground of individual interests will continue to remain an uninterrupted process in Hungary because experience to date has proved that wherever the individual can make a gain, the local community and society also benefit. This is why from time to time now measures and regulations come into force to further improve the opportunities and conditions for private initiative and small enterprises. We may safely say that such regulations can also be expected to be brought about in the future."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR -- Budapest, Aug 9 (MTI) -- Hungarian Home Minister Istvan Horvath, Monday headed a delegation to the Soviet Union. They were invited by V.V. Fedorchuk, chairman of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES NATIONAL PROBLEMS 10 AUG

LD101816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Today the Politburo discussed current problems and the country's sociopolitical situation and acquainted itself with a preliminary government report on the implementation of the economic tasks in the last 7 months. It was stated that the country's socio-political situation, for all its complexity, is undergoing further normalization. Trends toward a more rational assessment of the development of events, with approval of the activities undertaken by the party and the government in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and the proposals presented during the Sejm's July session, are manifest in the moods, views and attitudes of the majority of the public.

It was stressed that extreme and destructive forces desire to exploit the existing difficulties and the second anniversary of the events of August 1980, which occurs in the immediate future, in order to sow unrest and to create growing threats to the existence of the nation and state.

It was stated that the public clearly expresses its support for order, security and calm, receiving with satisfaction the announcement that martial law will be suspended.

The Politburo stressed that broad understanding among all the Polish men and women assembled in the patriotic movement of national rebirth creates real guarantees for a further stabilization of the situation in Poland. The preconditions for it are being created by the work forces of enterprises. They are undertaking initiatives for the realization of productive tasks, which show an improvement after 7 months.

The consolidation of positive trends in the extraction and processing industries, which work from a domestic raw materials base, was positively assessed. It was stated that industrial production in July this year amounted to 98.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

With emphatic approval for the work of those enterprises and sectors in which visible symptoms of an improvement are manifest, attention was drawn to the negative phenomena which continue to appear in the economy and in public life such as low productivity, a decline in discipline among employees, the chase after profits by hiking prices of products, feeding on market difficulties, and the self-enriching of profiteers. It was recognized that the party organizations and echelons and the organs of the state and economic administration ought to pay more attention to the observance of the principles of social justice. In the light of the shortcomings ascertained by numerous inspections in particular there is an urgent need to begin to deal with the social and living conditions of the work forces and for the observance of the elementary principles of work order and organizations.

It was pointed out that the creation of workers' self-managements ought to contribute to the implementation in full of the principles of the reform and to an improvement in economy in the work enterprises.

It was stated that the cereals harvest is promising but nevertheless the climatic conditions are not favorable for the growth of root crops, vegetables, and the performance of postharvest work. The need to assure the procurement and the full exploitation of agricultural products was stressed.

The Politburo stressed that the unfavorable trends in foreign trade and the development of the money and market situation have been arrested. However, further action is necessary to restore the market equilibrium and to activate exports.

The Politburo adopted a timetable for the implementation of the resolution of the ninth Central Committee plenum on the consideration of the letters, proposals and complaints from the public.

URBAN BRIEFS PRESS ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD102232 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw 10 Aug -- The government press spokesman Jerzy Urban met the press today to brief them on the government's action programme for the latter half of this year. Almost all the actions of the Council of Ministers, said he at the outset, will serve either directly or indirectly to turn the extraordinary situation into a normal one. The government cherishes the hope that conditions will arise by the end of this year for closing down the difficult chapter of our post-war history which was marked by the necessity of introducing and upkeeping the martial law.

Urban went on to say that the government would be taking steps in the latter half of this year with a view to realizing a three-year plan for economic recovery. The government also plans to take numerous steps to remedy social relations, build national concord, consolidate confidence in the state [word indistinct] and their programme, and to broaden the power base [words indistinct] being consistently deepened, the press spokesman continued.

The government press spokesman also pledged that the government would be developing its relations with the church, as well as various forms of social consultations.

The basic lines of the government home policies rest on the invariable principles of foreign policy. Efforts will be made to see the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries bring in new economic initiatives in the second half of this year.

The next few months will see a number of new draft laws coming to the Sejm (parliament). The success of all the government's ventures undertaken under crisis hinges on the scopes of active social support. Quiet in our streets is the elementary condition for progress, Urban said.

In turn, Undersecretary of State Zygmunt Rybicki briefed the attending journalists on the timetable for the government's action programme for the second part of this year, stressing that the increase of industrial output and all utilization of the industrial potentials is the task No. one on the economic domain. He also said that the Council of Ministers submitted the variants of the assumption for the three-year plan for consultation. Rybicki also pledged that the government would focus its efforts on streamlining the economic mechanisms of the reform, adding that in the nearest future the government will oversee more stringently the price-setting processes, putting emphasis on war on profiteering and crime.

DEPUTY PREMIER MALINOWSKI ASSESSES JARUZELSKI

AU101310 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Jul 82 pp 1, 6

[Jan Bijak interview with Vice Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committees: "We Do Not Say Things Just To Lift up Hearts" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Premier Jaruzelski has introduced a number of new things into the worn out ritual of interparty relations: We have noticed that representatives of the allied party were included in the party-government delegations visiting the socialist countries. Also the visit of the PZPR first secretary to ZSL headquarters during the recent plenum was without precedent. To what extent is this a change in the party leadership's attitude toward the allied parties and to what extent is it an expression of General Jaruzelski's personal style?

[Answer] Certainly both cases apply. You have noted the external features of the change because such features are more striking and noticeable, but there is more to it than that. It is true that General Jaruzelski's personality, and his characteristic respect for the allied parties and political standards are instrumental in this. Also instrumental is the fact that he listens to differing views, focuses his attention on strategic issues and attaches importance to seemingly small matters, which escape other people, but which are crucial factors in the current practice of the relations between the PZPR and its allied parties. However, what you have termed a political style reflects more than the features of personality: It reflects General Jaruzelski's political thought. It is an attempt to treat in a new way a specifically Polish setup, in which the PZPR, playing the leading role, cooperates on partnerlike principles with the two other parties, each of which has its own identity and its own political ambitions to make increasing contributions to the practice and theory of our socialist development.

If you examine the postwar period you will see that the relations between the party and the allied parties were repeatedly characterized by short periods of partnerlike cooperation and by longer periods of subjectivity. We should bear in mind this was so not only with interparty relations or purely political structures. This was also so in relations with self-government bodies, the cooperative movement and organizations of creative people. The issue now is to ensure that partnerlike relations should continue.

[Question] It is no accident that the periods of partnerlike relations in the past followed socioeconomic crises, but as the situation continued to become normal, the system of subjectivity would be brought back. Following a crisis, the party would stretch its hand to its allies, but when the situation had stabilized the hand would be withdrawn.

[Answer] Yes, this was the case. When we evaluate the various crises we conclude that those returns to the system of subjectivity have wrought ravages in our social and political life, have become some of the reasons for other crises and no doubt have made it increasingly difficult to overcome our crises. Partnerlike relations are those in which each side is an independent agent.

[Question] At one time people used to talk about allied parties, about the alliance between the party and other parties, but today we hear the term "coalition." Is this merely a fashionable word like the word "inalienable" [niezbywalny] which is being flogged to death by everyone?

[Answer] The term "coalition" is a good rendering of our formula of partnerlike ties and of a deeper sense of the changes occurring in our country. This term has also been adopted in international cooperation, and we used it during our meetings with leaders of the socialist countries. We were asked about the "coalition system" by the Finns when we had talks with the leaders of the Center Party and with Premier Sorsa. The partnerlike and coalition system means that power is exercised collectively. It means that the allied parties and the PZPR are independent and that they retain their ideological and programmatic identity and organizational sovereignty. It does not allow for political opposition. Yes, by all means, opposition or quasi opposition may assert itself when there is a difference in views on some issue, and it is a very good thing that this is and can be so. However, it is necessary to respect the principle that Witos [prewar peasant leader] formulated at one time and that Vayrynen, leader of the Finnish Center Party, expressed in similar terms at this party's congress. The strength of the state lies in the riches and variety of action, but the interests of the motherland require that the extent of this variety should be pared to the right size.

[Question] Are you not afraid that this present partnerlike relationship is not merely a postcrisis concession?

[Answer] No. I am deeply convinced that this is not a matter of tactics. This is a matter of strategy, and on this score I have full personal confidence in General Jaruzelski. I know how determined he is in drawing all the conclusions from our crises to date and in creating institutions and the necessary correctional mechanisms to protect our country against future crises. Of course, I base my conviction on more than just my knowledge of the first secretary and my cooperation with him. After all, we are now busy creating a more enduring basis for our partnerlike relationship. The law on the people's councils, the cooperative movement and self-government bodies; the concept of the agricultural chambers; the granting of greater powers to branch unions and associations of farm producers; workers self-management groups; and the economic reform providing for enterprises' self-management, self-financing and independence -- all this constitutes a development of social partnerlike relationships. The appointment of the Socioeconomic Council in the Sejm, of the State Tribunal and the Constitutional Tribunal also serves this purpose. I think that the issue of presidential government [rzady prezydenckie] should be given attention.

As you can see, the development of partnerlike relationships is a permanent component part of the strategy of our development, which is compatible with our people's wishes and which is necessary if the reforms we have begun are to be successful.

However, the development of partnerlike relationships is proceeding amidst a struggle because there are adversaries and those who believe that if they curb or weaken the "partner" they will strengthen themselves. But the truth is that weakening a partner is tantamount to weakening the entire partnerlike setup and all the participants in it.

[Question] Is there anything new in the practice of the coalition mechanism?

[Answer] First, there is the secretariat of the cooperation commissions, which prepares meetings. This means that we have joint preparatory work. These commissions are another new thing: They hold their sessions in turn at headquarters of the respective parties and are chaired by the respective host. Third, and this is important, the discussions at the commissions' sessions are genuinely frank and absolutely free, and it is precisely with the help of such discussions that we reach decisions and accords. Of course, coalition cooperation is not restricted to cooperation commissions. We have other direct contacts, talks and cooperation within the government, the State Council, the Sejm, the people's councils and various forms of self-government.

[Question] Have you had any questions on which it was impossible to reach accord at sessions?

[Answer] Yes, we have had such questions. If something turned out incomplete we would postpone a decision until the next meeting. Not all questions are worked out in advance. Sometimes they arise during discussions.

[Question] How to you make decisions? You do not take a vote on them, do you?

[Answer] No. We have adopted a procedure of decisionmaking through discussions, through devising a formula and through consensus. If no consensus can be reached we refer the issue to the next session.

[Question] In your interview for the Greek daily NEA you said that the good will of a leader or of the leadership is not enough to be a safeguard against recurring errors. Such a safeguard should be provided by an effective mechanism of socialist democracy. What do you consider the main features of such a mechanism?

[Answer] This is the point! I have had many talks with the general on this issue, which absorbs him very much. If true democracy and social control are absent, voluntarism can run riot and court mechanisms begin to tick. On the one hand, various people are led to believe that they know everything because those around them consider them infallible and, on the other, servility, blind obedience and obsequious thinking become rampant. The only barrier against such manifestations can be the good functioning of democratic institutions such as the Sejm, the people's councils, self-government bodies and the development of the aforementioned mechanisms and partnerlike relationships, which can be effective only when the electorate votes into them the people who are the electorate's best people.

[Question] Your two predecessors -- ZSL chairmen -- resigned in what at the time amounted to their political defeat. I know that my question is indiscreet and that you may find it difficult to answer it, but why do you think they had to resign at that time?

[Answer] Your question seems to suggest that you have forgotten that the past few years in Poland have been the years of great shocks and that none of these shocks has bypassed the ZSL. The development of the situation was such that those two people had to go by force of circumstances. We are still unable to evaluate this departure as a natural manifestation, but as the political movement acquires the features of democracy, the election and departure of its leaders lose the trappings of sensation and become a normal process of developing the leadership of this movement.

[Question] How is it that the PZPR leaders before August 1981 have been subjected to such withering criticism, but the ZSL leaders have been spared anything of the kind?

[Answer] Your question is simplification itself, but a simplified question poses no risk in contrast to a simplified answer, which can lead one down the garden path. Although we still have to await more thorough and competent evaluations, the public has expressed different views about different members of the former leadership. The judgment passed on those people by history will take into account their achievements, the extent of their responsibility for events, the scale of their guilt and the role they played when Poland should have been extricated from its misfortunes.

[Question] As the television reported, the release from internment of Jan Kulaj, chairman of Rural Solidarity, had taken place because of your personal intervention. Exactly why did you decide to intervene in this case? In what form did this intervention occur?

[Answer] I talked about this case with General Jaruzelski and other members of the Military Council of National Salvation. I knew Kulaj rather closely because of my duties in the government. Kulaj, who is a member of the ZSL, is a complicated character with many positive qualities. I was able to find out that his intentions had been good. That things did not go in the right direction is another matter. Kulaj is certainly no enemy of Poland and socialism. At times events were beyond his control. After all, he is a young inexperienced man and his head might have been turned a little. He was also under the influence of various people, some of them not the most interesting. My view was that there was no reason for his continued internment. Nor should we forget that Kulaj is a farmer, that his father is an old man and that assistance on the farm is indispensable.

[Question] Did you talk to Kulaj before asking for his release?

[Answer] No, I did not, but he wrote to me asking for an interview. I received him in our Supreme Committee headquarters after he had been released. I would like to stress that there is nothing sensational about anyone's applying for someone's release and about someone's returning to normal life.

[Question] What is your view of Rural Solidarity? What was urban Solidarity's impact on Rural Solidarity? What was the real impact of Rural Solidarity on rural areas? How do you see Rural Solidarity's future in rural areas?

[Answer] Rural Solidarity was not a homogeneous organization, and its many currents were often in conflict with one another. As time went by more and more activists placed their various ambitions before the affairs of peasants. Rivalry among members of the leadership and the competition among trade unions organizations produced a large measure of social clashes and conflicts. The strike in Siedloe was an example of that. One of the leaders wanted to obtain at any price an accord with the authorities because he wanted to have an ace in the struggle for leadership during the approaching Solidarity congress. External influence definitely was there. Rural Solidarity was financed by Mazowsze Solidarity. Political inspiration was supplied through various channels, and organizational and propaganda support was given.

Rural Solidarity, several organizations of which were active in rural areas, exerted less influence than its leaders claimed. It is estimated that all the Solidarity organizations in rural areas totaled about 140,000 members and that their impact, although rather feeble, was enough to create divisions in rural areas and to set the farming community at loggerheads, thus damaging peasant interests. This is why it is hard not to criticize this organization.

[Question] What about Rural Solidarity's future?

[Answer] I spoke about this issue at the ZSL seventh plenum. We have appealed to the rural population to state its views in this connection and present various alternatives. As far as we know, rural areas are really for a single organization, which would not only represent farmers before the authorities, but also help solve peasant problems. Generally speaking, I think that the trend is toward various forms of rural self-government.

[Question] The joint farm policy of the PZPR and the ZSL provides for the permanence of private farming in our system. Are you not anxious when the press and such public meetings like the recent ideological conference of the PZPR show that there are people who clamor for a socialist transformation of farming and for the socialization of farmlands?

[Answer] The past crises always brought out the issue of farming and food. It was always so that something stirred up in this connection and various appeals were made, but in the end nothing was left of them. We have adopted the principle, which is not in conflict with the doctrine of socialism, that all sectors of agriculture are permanent elements of our development and all have development prospects. As for those disturbing voices that you have mentioned which assert that private farming is in conflict with socialism: Are handicrafts in conflict with socialism? In capitalism private farms are subject to the laws of capitalism and in our system they are subject to the laws of socialism. All in all, what we want is to stabilize all the sectors of farming in their continuous development. The crux of the matter is that the producer himself should decide which kind of farming to choose. This choice is determined by man, and we provide equal conditions for all sectors of farming. Our policy will be active and positive toward everyone.

[Question] The ZSL has proposed that a declaration of the permanence of private farming should be recorded in our Constitution. At the recent ZSL plenum I noted that plenum members were not sure whether enough was being done to have such a declaration recorded. A participant in the plenum proposed an amendment to the bill on this issue.

[Answer] Experience shows that farm policy has lacked consistency, and this is why farmers continue to insist that family farms should have constitutional guarantees. Both the Ninth PZPR Congress and our plenum confirmed the permanence of private farms, and the necessary declaration was included in a Sejm law. Nevertheless farmers continue to insist on a declaration in our Constitution, which is the supreme guarantee, and this should be done. It is necessary to make farmers certain of their farming prospects and to supply them with an important motivation for production. Especially young farmers who want to stay in their villages appreciate the importance of such guarantees.

[Question] How do you see the future of private farming? As you know, we do not want any compulsory collectivization, but we are aware of the limited possibilities of private farming, which continues to be divided into small plots and is at times condemned to decay because there are no suitable farmers to take over.

[Answer] Farm policy as devised by our parties has been consistent, but its implementation has been inconsistent, and nothing has been done to draw all lessons from experience. Every crisis was followed by militancy, and old principles were confirmed or new ones devised. This was followed by deviations and double standards. Principles were principles and practice was practice. Today we accept that a private farm can be as large as provided for by the Polish Committee for National Liberation in its farm reform decree. At present we have mostly five-hectare farms, and this is why we want to gradually organize larger farms, ones that are modern and highly productive. What the future holds for us is desirable changes of the present structure of farming, not its petrification.

[Question] How does the ZSL view the undoubted increase in antipeasant sentiments among our people?

[Answer] This is not a ZSL matter. It concerns everyone. People know nothing of the true state of affairs and the actual difficulties. If a plant lacks tools or raw materials, production dies down. If farmers lack the means of production, people think that one way or another they should continue to produce and supply the necessary produce. People are upset if farmers do not produce enough to meet all the needs. At the moment, the things that would help increase farm production are out of reach of farmers.

[Question] The public thinks that farmers earn too much, and this gives rise to offense.

[Answer] It is true that some efficient farms earn a great deal, but we should also have a look at those with medium earnings and at the great differences between such earnings. There is much poverty in rural areas. To those who are envious of the position of farmers, we say: Come to rural areas, work on farms and have a go at earning easy money.

[Question] Last question: How do you view the prospects for national accord after 7 months of martial law?

[Answer] I am deeply convinced that, despite the existing ideological and political differences, we are as a people reasonable enough not to act to damage our state and thus our own interests. We must search for genuine accord and develop a general patriotic movement for national rebirth around overriding values. I have in mind the strengthening of our socialist state and our allied ties with the USSR and other socialist states; the development of socioeconomic reforms; the elimination of all evil from our life; the fostering of positive values such as effective work, justice and legality; the observance of the principles of partnership; respect for personal dignity; and the promotion of mutual help and affection -- in a word whatever helps us to live and whatever creates an atmosphere of social militancy and satisfaction. All that is a must because it would be impossible to overcome our crisis and promote our development without national rebirth on a most extensive scale.

DROUGHT ADVERSELY AFFECTS FODDER HARVEST

LD102248 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Summary] The drought has adversely affected the harvest of fodder and field crops. The second mowing of grass will be 40 percent smaller. The medium-early potato crops will be from 10 to 20 percent lower. The losses in the production of fodder and potatoes will adversly affect the numbers of pigs. Lubusz area, [word indistinct] part of Lublin region, Wielkopolska -- areas with high agricultural production -- have suffered most from the drought.

GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS REPORTED 10 AUGUST

LD102244 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug -- More and more farms are completing the grain crop harvest. Also, purchases of grain from this year's harvest by state agencies are growing. 860,000 tonnes of grain were procured by 8 August. Rye accounted for 80 percent of the total. Taking into account that the average daily procurement is close to 120,000 tonnes, some 1 million tonnes of grain were stocked in warehouses till today. This is some 20 percent of the annual plan.

State purchasing of rape is nearing completion. So far nearly 385,000 tonnes of it were bought from state-owned and private growers. It can be expected that the annual procurement plan of 402,000 tonnes will be surpassed.

Military operational groups whose task is to check the work of procurement points and (?remove) possible shortcomings are staying in rural [words indistinct].

PZPR'S BEJGER MEETS GDANSK VOIVODSHIP FARMERS

LD102106 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [no date as received] -- Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, has acquainted himself with how the harvest, the procurement of cereals and work in the fields in Gdansk Voivodship's agricultural parishes are proceeding. During conversations with farmers, the problems that complicate the progress of harvest were touched upon: Namely, the shortage of certain spare parts and inadequate stocks in the parish cooperative shops.

YOUTH UNION LEADERSHIP MEETS IN WARSAW

LD102146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] has held an extended session in Warsaw. Taking part in the deliberations, which were chaired by chairman of the ZSMP Main Board Jerzy Jaskiernia, were members of the Presidium of the ZSMP Central Audit Commission and the leaders of constituent councils of the organization, among others. The discussion was devoted to the union's tasks in light of the content of the ninth plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, which dealt with youth matters. The recommendations of the conference of the leading aktiv of the ZSMP from throughout the country, which took place just after the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, were cited.

The most important result of the session is the position of the ZSMP main board leadership on cooperation among youth organizations. It is proposed that a consultative commission of socialist unions of Polish youth be set up. The ZSMP leadership thinks that the commission should concern itself with shaping the ideological attitudes of youth, with young people's problems starting in life and in a profession and with other important issues troubling the young generation. It is proposed that the consultative commission work voluntarily and that it be composed of five representatives each from individual socialist youth unions.

ARMED GROUP FROM GRODZISK MASOWIECKI TO BE TRIED

LD102254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The trial of eight members of an unlawful armed association from Grodzisk Mazowiecki will begin on 23 August at the Warsaw Military District Court. Among the defendants is the killer of Citizens' Militia Senior Sergeant Zdzislaw Karca, who died in a Warsaw tram in February.

Head of the Warsaw Military Distirct Court Col Henryk (Kwasniak), Deputy Prosecutor of the Warsaw Military District Zdzislaw (Piekarski), and Director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigations Bureau Hipolit Starszak, today informed journalists about the investigation and details of the act of indictment.

The prosecutor's office accuses the principal defendant, Robert H., of participation in an armed association aimed at amassing firearms and carrying out other crimes directed against security and public order, as well as of distributing antistate leaflets, committing two robberies including the taking of firearms, and causing the death by shooting of citizens' militiaman during a robbery. The other defendants will be charged with participation in an unlawful armed association, possession of firearms, perpetration of robberies and distribution of leaflets. Father Sylwester Z., who supported the group morally, is accused in the act of indictment of participation in an unlawful armed association, and storing two hand-guns and ammunition without a permit.

During psychiatric tests, three of the accused were found to have significant limitation of soundness of mind and two had characteristics of distorted personality. In connection with this, summary procedure has been abandoned and the case will be tried under ordinary procedure.

Forty-two witnesses will appear during the trial and depositions from 48 people will be read. The case papers contain 2,000 pages. During the investigations, the files on minors who were involved in the association's activity have been referred to separate proceedings. They have been directed to the appropriate division of the regional court in Grodzisk Mazowiecki.

JOURNALIST CONSIDERS REFORM, PROPAGANDA

AU101358 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Aug 82 p 3

[Barbara Drozoz interview with Wlodzimierz Sokorski, journalist: "About History and Contemporary Affairs" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Today we go back to the beginnings of People's Poland and to the idea and practical form of national agreement at that time quite often and on various occasions. What do you think one can say about this today?

[Answer] The fact that we are referring to the forties and to the concept of national agreement held by the Polish Workers' Party [PPR] is no coincidence, but political intelligence. Of course one must remember that the situation then was different in many ways, the concept of agreement arose under conditions first dominated by the war, and then by the toil of postwar reconstruction. Thanks to this the concept was exceptionally readable and understandable for most people.

When we speak today about national agreement, we must admit that the situation is that much more difficult because trade unions are not active, and that much easier because the PZPR's leadership role is not only guaranteed by the Constitution, but also unquestioned by the other political parties.

I personally think that the concept of national agreement today must contain future trade unions, for without them there will be no full national front. The church as a moral force should also be contained in it because of the objective role it plays, which the church has strengthened considerably in recent years as an element of agreement.

Agreement is not only a question of being with someone and of having some kind of aim, it is also a question of being against someone. Once this opponent was fascism, and later those who opposed people's authority with arms. Today the front of national agreement would be directed against those who do not recognize a socialist Poland and who aim at weakening and overthrowing people's authority one way or another. This front is very active in Poland.

The changes in social awareness created by the decision of 13 December do not only concern those circles who support them, but also those who oppose them. This is an inevitable process -- the opposition is becoming more varied and is dividing itself into those who already want to cooperate with the authorities or are still looking for ways to reach agreement with them, and extremists who reject agreement. We are unavoidably approaching the moment when the assurance of Kadar's time that everyone who is not against us is with us, which was recalled by General Jaruzelski, will come true.

[Question] In order for those who are not against us to be with us, they must believe and let themselves be convinced once again that socialism is reformable. How should we convince them that this is so?

[Answer] In its very essence, socialism is reformable; it is based on Marxist dialectics, and this of course envisages ceaseless changes. In practice, however, socialism often froze in the development of its political, social and economic strategy. This was always a misfortune for it and the source of further crises.

It seems that both the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the deeds of the present party leadership and of the Military Council of National Salvation are aimed at implementing the far-reaching reform of the economy and of the sociopolitical system. My conviction that this is so is confirmed by the reestablishment of workers' self-management bodies, which I consider is an essential condition for the success of the economic reform, just as I consider a change in the electoral law for national councils and the Sejm as a basis for reforming the sociopolitical system.

[Question] Does it not strike you that our acceptance of socialism, our "agitation" over it, is today based really only on one argument -- the Polish raison d'etre?

[Answer] Indeed it does. The range of arguments employed by our propaganda and press in extolling the superiority of socialism as a system is very poor. This is because we are experiencing enormous social and political difficulties, which have drastically moved us further away from the capitalist world. Although this capitalist world is also experiencing a serious crisis, it does have much greater reserves than we do and more flexible self-regulating mechanisms.

Despite this, I still think we are too modest in presenting our arguments for socialism. There is no question of doubt that socialism has solved many problems concerning education, social matters and health which have still not been solved in many capitalist countries. This excessive modesty is of course the result of the fact that we feel guilty about having made mistakes and of the bitter awareness that our strong arguments sometimes appear unconvincing.

Today, many matters require a new, or should I say modern, attitude. For example, once it was enough to say that socialism solves difficult problems that are troubling the world by itself. Today we must accept that such phenomena as unemployment and crises are possible in socialism, too.

[Question] You are a journalist and are acquainted with propaganda better than most people. What do you think of propaganda in AD 1982?

[Answer] I have said and written many times that we have never known how to make propaganda. Please accept my sincerity, because I helped create this propaganda over dozens of years and I am not without blame myself. We are still incapable of understanding that in propaganda it is not enough to have the right stance or to agree with the established party policy; one must also know how to convince people and unite them. In good and therefore effective propaganda, one must quite simply employ facts without avoiding uncomfortable ones -- only then will our reasoning be credible to those to whom it is addressed.

I often have the impression that we are making propaganda for the bosses and not for those we wish to convince, and we do not think about how our propaganda will be received. I would particularly advise against operating with well-worn expressions and generalizations concerning the opposition, as this achieves the opposite effect to the one intended. This stimulates people but does not convince them. Thoroughly planned propaganda must be employed, based on honest facts and honest arguments. Only then will we avoid accusations of manipulation. In presenting an objective picture of reality we will achieve credibility.

[Question] My next question to you as a literary man, creator and political all in one: What do you think of the situation in the creative circle, about its distance from the martial law authorities and of the phenomenon of internal emigration?

[Answer] I believe we have suffered the great moral and political losses in the scientific and artistic circle, losses as great as among young people. This is partly our fault because of the lack of an intelligent and concrete cultural policy for many years. But it is also partly because our intelligentsia has been burdened with antisocialist and anti-Soviet complexes. Nevertheless, I believe that not even a reluctant attitude toward the authorities should make creative people resort to internal emigration, because this is really a boycott not against the authorities, but against Polish science and culture, and it is a refusal to create works for one's own country. And more and more scientific and cultural people are beginning to understand this. Unfortunately, what makes the situation more difficult is the continued suspension of artistic unions, including the literary union. I would like to quote here Leon Kruczewski, who in 1954, also a difficult and crucial period, said that writers and creative people must be trusted with solving their own difficult problems and defining their own attitude toward socialism.

RFE REPORTAGE ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS SCORED

LD1023336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Anna Swiertakowska commentary]

[Excerpts] The duty commentator of Radio Free Europe on church-state relations in Poland, Father Cichocki is sounding the alarm again.

In a crowd of onlookers in a Warsaw street we observe an endless procession of participants in a pilgrimage to Jasna Gora. The majority of the marching groups consisted only of young people. The official framework of the procession, as was rightly though regrettfully observed by the West German radio correspondent, was of an exclusively religious nature, but the selected soloists, singing into the microphone [word indistinct] songs about Mary and Jesus, were most frequently isolated in their attempts. However, none of the pilgrims had to be encouraged to raise their hands with the fingers making a V-sign. Here and there badges and hats with the legend of Solidarity could be seen. One young girl pilgrim showed those assembled on the pavement a picture of Walesa propping his head on his hands. A certain priest in an impromptu sermon called for the release of all the internees, and the whole picture was completed by groups of foreign participants in the pilgrimage who in broken Polish tried to shout out the first words of the Polish national athem. In the report from the pilgrimage route the West German journalist was forced to admit that even under martial law the state's policy vis-a-vis the church in Poland is very liberal.

Father Cichocki sees this through different eyes. He sees only pressure by a communist regime which limits the inalienable rights of the church.

Taking into consideration the research cited by the Radio Free Europe commentator and also our own observations which appear to contradict it, we would like to put two questions: What is really concealed today behind the cloak of religious demonstrations, (?and) what cause would be served by restoring the privileged position of the Catholic Church from the time when the concordat was in force?

WYLUPEK MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV, TALYZIN IN USSR

LD102332 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Aug (PAP) -- The preliminary talks between exports of Polish and Soviet planning organs on reciprocal deliveries of raw materials and goods in 1983 were held here 4-10 August.

The head of the Polish delegation, Stanislaw Wylupek, was received by Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Soviet leader took an interest in the results of the work to coordinate economic plans, in the present situation in Poland and in other issues connected with Soviet-Polish cooperation.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ZENON KOMENDER

LD102126 Warsaw PAP in English 1441 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota 10 Aug -- Colombia's president receives Zenon Komender -- deputy-premier Zenon Komender heading a Polish delegation for the ceremony of assumption of office by Colombia's new president was received in private audience by President Belisario Betancur. Zenon Komender informed the president of the situation in Poland and put forth proposals for the further broadening of political, cultural and economic relations between Poland and Colombia, especially relating to coal mining, the electro-engineering industry and maritime economy.

President Belisario Betancur shared his visitor's view of the necessity to intensify Polish-Colombian cooperation and on his part advanced a number of concrete proposals.

Zenon Komender also met representatives of business circles.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY WEIGHS FRENCH EAST-WEST POLICY

LD110900 Warsaw PAP in English 0726 GMT 11 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the French foreign policy one year after the takeover by the socialist government, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said "Mitterand's France is for the socialist countries a tougher partner than the previous rightist-centrist cabinets". The paper stressed France's resignation from her specific position between East and West.

Pointing to France's support for the U.S. project on the deployment of medium-range missiles, closer links with NATO, and a certain curb on the dialogue with the Soviet Union and other East European countries, the paper said however that "the phenomena in question appear to be transitional", and added that "we cannot speak of a total reversal".

"Now that the Soviet Union is out of question for the time being, while Poland has lost her privileged position, the French are seeking new points of support," the paper said pointing to President Mitterrand's recent visit to Budapest, his plans to visit Bucharest, and his projected visit to Sofia.

Moreover, making a reference to France's signing of the agreement on Siberian gas and that country's opposition to the U.S. embargo on equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline, ZYCIE stressed that "France wants to remain linked with the socialist countries economically, if not politically".

ZYCIE pointed to France's autonomous policy on the Middle East and Central America. "The fact that France is acting as a patron of the Third World is a kind of compensation for her resignation from the role of a go-between in East-West relations," the paper remarked.

VICE PRESIDENT ENACHE HOLDS TALKS IN COLOMBIA

AU101933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, AGERPRES, 10/8/1982 -- While in Bogota to attend the inauguration ceremony for the new president of Colomiba, Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, had an interview with Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, former president of that country, who requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm salute, best wishes of good health and personal happiness, as well as his feelings of high esteem and administration of the political personality of the Romanian head of state.

Petru Enache also met with Misael Pastrana, Borrero, former president of the republic, leader of the ruling Conservative Party, who, in his turn, conveyed a warm salute to the Romanian head of state and expressed high appreciation of the activity Romania's president carries on internationally.

Highlighting the special importance of the visit Romania's president paid to Colombia in September 1973, which laid the foundations of the ascending development of the relations between the two countries, Misael Pastrana Borrero expressed his wish to further contribute to the continuation of the process of intensifying and diversifying the relations between Colombia and Romania. Likewise, the leader of the Colombian Conservative Party reasserted the wish to develop the relations with the Romanian Communist Party.

Thanking for the appreciations expressed of Romania, of her president, Petru Enache highlighted the determination of the Romanian side to further develop the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Colombian Conservative Party, to the benefit of both countries, of international collaboration.

The Romanian guest conducted talks with Professor Gerardo Molina, senator, leader of the Democratic Union, which gathers the left-wing forces in Colombia, and met with Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of the republic, the unique leader of the Colombian Liberal Party, who conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu. Alfonso Lopez Michelsen was highly appreciative of the active and responsible stand of Romania's president on the questions of concern to the international community, of his clearsightedness in foreseeing the course of events, of his capacity to find original solutions for the lessening of international tension and the ensurance of peace in the world. In that framework, the Colombian liberal leader pointed to President Nicolae Ceausescu's constructive stance on the settlement of the complicated situation in the Middle East.

During the interview the wish was highlighted of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Colombian Liberal Party to further their good relations in the spirit of the traditional Romanian-Colombian relations of friendship.

During the talks with Hernando Hurtado and Roso Osorio, secretaries of the CC of the Community Party of Colombia, the sides informed each other of the activity of the two parites, expressing the wish to further develop their relations, to consolidate solidarity for peace, democracy and socialism.

During the interview with Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Colombian minister of foreign affairs, the common resolve was emphasized to continue, in the future too, the collaboration between Romania and Colombia at the UN, within the Group of 77, the Nonaligned Movement and the other international organizations, for promoting peace and security, for establishing a new international economic order, for a more just and better world.

REPORT LISTS NATION'S DEBTS INCURRED IN WEST

DW091437 Munich SEUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Aug 82 p 10

[Alexander Mayr dispatch: "Romania Lists Its Debts"]

[Text] Zurich, 8 August -- Romania has sent its main creditors, who number over 400, a report containing an inventory of its debts and an outline of medium-range prospects of restoring both its economy and finances. The document, which was compiled under the general supervision of the Finance Ministry, declares that the difficulties in repayment involve a merely temporary bottleneck because 43 percent of all Romania's debts become payable and due this year. As for the economic prospects, however, wishful thinking seems to prevail on the part of the Romanians. With a share of 17.2 percent France is the main creditor country, the Federal Republic with 7.1 percent being number three, following Great Britain.

The report issued by the Romanian Finance Ministry, which contains a multitude of data, discloses Romania's gross indebtedness as amounting to $10.5 billion, of which $10.2 billion is in convertible currencies. The debts to banks amount to 62 percent, the rest primarily is owed to international financing institutions. The World Bank and the IMF, for example, have a share of 17.1 percent and thus are as much involved in the whole matter of debts as is the main creditor country, France. The demands carrying export risk insurance amount to only $1.8 billion. Medium-term and long-term debts come to $7.7 billion, and short-term maturities by the end of December amount to a mere $0.65 billion. It is necessary to add to this, however, last year's backlogs in the amount of $1.14 billion and unpaid import bills of $0.12 billion.

The report states that the repayment difficulties are only temporary in nature and are attributable to the fact that 43 percent of all claims become payable due in the current year. Repayments and debt service will decline markedly in the next few years. As early as in 1983 the repayments will be cut in half, and another one third decrease will follow the year after. This involves a one-sided, statistical approach, however. The credits contracted in the current year and additional credits which Romania must inevitably contract in view of the situation, have not been taken into account in this reckoning.

Still, there would not be any objection to a refinancing program provided the fundamental economic prospects were appropriate and would permit a gradual lessening of the pressing burden of debt. But it seems as though, as in other cases, the gaps would merely be stopped by new credits which would make the burden of the debts even heavier. As far as prospects for the future are concerned, the study, after all, is somewhat optimistic, to put it mildly. It proceeds from the premise that Romania is capable of turning the situation completely around economically. Thus, the study envisages a constant increase in the trade balance surplus from about $100 million in 1981, and $350 million in 1982, to $1.7 billion in 1985. In the last decade, however, only twice has a surplus been achieved, $240 million in 1973 and $50 million in 1976. Meanwhile, a record deficit of $1.66 billion was incurred in 1980. Since 1973 the account of transactions in foreign trade has not shown any surplus. In 1979 the deficit amounted to $1.7 billion and in 1980 to as much as $2.4 billion. Nevertheless, the Finance Ministry reckons that it will be able to reduce the deficit to $450 million in 1982, to show a balance next year, and to achieve a surplus of $400 million in 1984 and another of $650 million in 1985. No matter how detailed the report is with regard to the specification of the debts, it seems to be viewing the situation through rose colored glasses.

MIJATOVIC, MOJSOV MEET WITH IRAQIS IN BAGHDAD

LD101726 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Correspondent report from Baghdad]

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who arrived last night on a friendly working visit to Iraq accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting in Baghdad today with President Saddam Husayn and Vice President Taha Muhya ad-Din Ma'ruf. Lazar Mojsov had a separate meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

The talks between Saddam Husayn and Mijatovic and other meetings were primarily devoted to the development of bilateral relations, which both sides assess highly, as well as to topical issues of international life. In this connection, particular emphasis was placed on the situation in the Near and Middle East, the war between Iraq and Iran and on subjects linked with the meetings of the nonaligned countries during which questions on preparation for the seventh summit of nonaligned countries should be discussed in concrete terms.

When reference was made to the nonaligned, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Saddam Husayn stressed the need to resolve problems within the movement in a way which is in keeping with the movement's broadest interests. It was decided that attempts at exerting pressures on and dividing the nonaligned countries should not be allowed. The need to make joint efforts by these countries with the aim of further strengthening unity and solidarity among the members of the Nonaligned Movement was also pointed out.

RIBICIC CONFERS WITH PCE'S CARRILLO IN BELGRADE

LD102016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, August 10 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic conferred in Dubrovnik yesterday evening, Monday, with Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) Santiago Carrillo who is on a brief vacation in Yugoslavia.

They carried out an extensive exchange of views on the international situation, the two parties' activities at the internal and international levels, as well as on the future development of cooperation between the LCY and the PCE.

KAMPUCHEA'S SIHANOUK TO VISIT 11-14 AUG

AU101751 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, Aug. 9 (TANJUG) -- Democratic Kampuchea president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk will visit Yugoslavia from August 11 to 14 as guest of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

Prince Sihanouk will confer with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic on international questions, the activities of the nonaligned countries, the efforts for a political and peaceful solution of the Kampuchea problem, in particular, and other questions of interest to the two sides.

FEC VOTES TO HOST UN TRADE CONFERENCE IN 1983

LD102200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 10 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Government today, Tuesday, passed the decision on Yugoslavia to host the sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in June 1983 in Belgrade.

Yugoslavia's candidacy to host the conference was upheld by all regional groups of UNCTAD member-countries.

The sixth UNCTAD is to discuss and adopt measures for the solution of major world economic problems in the interests of the international community, in general, and the developing countries, in particular. Under the Yugoslav Federal Government decision, the committee in charge of preparations for the sixth UNCTAD will be headed by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

166 countries, whose delegations are usually headed by the ministers of economy, commerce or finance, are to take part in the sixth UNCTAD as are also representatives of a larger number of international organizations. The UNCTAD session is held once in four years.

YOUTH JOURNAL COMMENTS ON SOLIDARNOSC INCIDENT

AU101705 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] OMLADINSKE, newspaper of the Republic Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Siberia in Issue No 379 (Edition No 15 for youth labor drives) of Saturday, 15 July, carries an interesting article entitled "Why One Kept Silent."

The article comments on the reaction to the press conference held at the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation on Wednesday, 28 July, in connection with the meeting of solidarity with the Palestinian people held on 9 July at the Marx and Engels Square in Belgrade. [All dates above appear as published]

However, even after this press conference, according to the OMLADINSKE editorial board, no answers were provided to certain questions. The commentary then says among other things:

It cannot be disputed that the aforementioned group misused -- and this in an organized manner -- this meeting. One really needs an enormous dose of cynicism and a lack of consideration to give priority to the struggle for "human rights" and the trade union freedoms in Poland over one of the most terrible genocides against an entire people in recent world history. This group -- perhaps even without wanting to -- has become the splendid spoils of anticommunist propaganda (more was written in the West about the eight of them than the remaining 70,000) and an argument for spitting at the entire country. Unease is also caused by the unusually quick foreign press reaction and a veritable flood of open letters and petitions for which the incident in the square is undoubtedly merely a pretext for far-reaching conclusions, "suspicions," and "moaning." It is not difficult to conclude where the wind is blowing from and that the "scenario" for the incident was written before the meeting.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING UNREST IN KOSOVO

Papers Report More Incidents

AU110758 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 6 August on page 5 carries a 100-word report by "J.M." from Suva Reka, Kosovo, where "unknown persons" destroyed two vineyards by cutting 220 vines and also cut down two walnut trees. The vineyards were owned by Vera Simic and Branislav Trajkovic, and "they are located in the immediate proximity of the Suva Reka militia station."

Borba on the next day, 7 August, on page 4 carries a 200-word report by J. Markovic from Prizren, saying that 175 vines were cut in two vineyards at Suva Reka and that "the act of vandalism" was denounced at a session of the sociopolitical organizations and local communities in Suva Reka. The Suva Reka Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection issued a statement saying that the act "plays into the hands of the enemy and makes more difficult the efforts of the progressive forces headed by the League of Communists to stabilize the political situation."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 August on page 6 carries a 500-word report by Z. Kostic from Urosevac, where "hostile activities by Albanian nationalists and irredentists are still felt," especially in some villages. He reports that "Albanian women" attacked a Serbian woman and child in the village of Svrcina. In Urosevac on 28 July," "a group of Albanians" beat up Bogdan and Ranko Djokic. Members of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs who happened to be there took the two attacked persons to the Secretariat and kept them there until midnight. "The Djokics received a promise from the sociopolitical structures that all legal measures would be taken against the bullies, but were told not to inform the press."

The Djokic family has had trouble with Albanian irredentists since 1974, when they lived in the village of Trn. The last remaining member of the family in the village, Trajan Djokic, decided to move out "to live in peace during his retirement." He will not sell his house, but will leave the keys with the commune.

Officials Discuss Army's Role

AU1O1540 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2247 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Dusan Otovic report -- Passages in all capitals denotes boldface as published]

[Excerpt] How do members of our army in Kosovo live and work, what results have they achieved in the combat training of units and commands, what do they do to strengthen the togetherness and confidence between the people and the army? NARPDNA ARMIJA journalists Dusan Otovic, Milan Mihajlovic, Slavoljub Susic and Stanoje Jovanovic, who spent several days in Kosovo at the end of July, sought answers to these and other questions. The impression which journalists gained in their conversation with responsible officers in the commands and units, with officers and soldiers, would briefly be: The units have received good combat training and preparation. They are continuing their training these summer months without a breather. In addition to their regular tasks, troops are very active in the sociopolitical communities of the localities in which they live.

In spite of an improved situation in Kosovo that can be seen at every step, the political-security situation in the province is still very complex. The enemy does not rest. He continues to write slogans, to disseminate leaflets and to disturb citizens. The pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo is still very strong. Members of the army and members of their families are also not spared certain kinds of pressure.

From the very first counterrevolutionary events up to this day, the enemy has constantly tried to introduce discord between members of the army and people. It has tried to refute the people's essence of our army and to portray it as a force above society.

Not a Single Shot Fired

The numerous provocations and even attacks on army persons have put all members of our army in Kosovo to a serious test.

Although our units are not used directly to suppress the counterrevolution, and members of the army have not fired a single shot, with their unity, combat readiness and with their very existence in Kosovo, the units have made a great contribution to stabilizing the situation. I also spoke about this at the 12th LCY Congress, Maj Gen Ali Muhadziri said.

This was a specific test of their combat readiness and combat morale. Although the units lived under complex conditions -- in addition to performing their regular tasks -- they have also developed a very intensive sociopolitical activity. The copperation of members of the army with the sociopolitical organizations and communities, and then with collectives of the organizations of associated labor, people and youth has assumed new dimensions. The commands and units have also encouraged this cooperation between the army and people, and this has stressed even more the national character of our army.

It is precisely this activity of our units that has bothered and is bothering the hostile forces, and for this reason they have spread and they continue to spread various disinformation about the role of our army in Kosovo. By various provocations, disturbances and in other ways the domestic enemy -- Albanian nationalists and irredentists -- encourages mistrust toward us soldiers, officers and members of their families. In this way he wants to weaken the moral-political unity and to create the conviction about superfluousness of the army in Kosovo, General Muhadziri says.

Soldiers and officers have responded to these provocations and attacks in a dignified way. Under such specific conditions members of the army have acted calmly, and this attests to an exceptionally good ideopolitical education. With their behavior members of the army have acquired an even greater reputation and respect among the people of Kosovo.

The majority of Kosovo people (we have heard this on many occasions) are in favor of the province's being within the SFRY and under no conditions would they accept living in Albania. The sense of the sociopolitical activities through the provinces lies precisely in this, that is, primarily in unmasking the counterrevolution's goals. For the battle has not yet been won and the overall activities of society as a whole on improving the situation must be more effective. The sociopolitical organizations must be better organized and more dynamic. Members of the army in many ways contribute to all these activities.

THE UNITS AND COMMANDS IN KOSOVO HAVE BECOME STRONGER, MORE EXPERIENCED AND BETTER PREPARED TO OPPOSE ALL ENEMIES AND EVERY AGGRESSION FROM OUTSIDE. AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE ENEMY IN KOSOVO WILL NOT KEEP QUIET, MEMBERS OF OUR UNITS WILL EVEN MORE STRENGTHEN THE MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY AND COMBAT READINESS AND WILL PERSISTENTLY WORK ON FURTHER DEVELOPING AND CONSOLIDATING BROTHERHOOD AND UNITY AND ON BRINGING THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY IN THIS REGION CLOSER TOGETHER, MAJ GEN ALI MUHADZIRI SAID AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE INTERVIEW WITH NOARDNA ARMIJA JOURNALISTS.

Students Sentenced in Titograd

LD101732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 1258 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Titograd, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- Two students, Hajrudin Kavacu (22) and Muhamet Niki (23), from Ulcinj, have been sentenced to (?5 and 2) years' imprisonment for the crime of hostile propaganda. Kavacu and Niki, students of the economic and arts faculties of Pristina University, were tried by the criminal bench of the Titograd District Court. The indictment accused them of publicizing and propagandizing the Eighth AWP Congress, at which Yugoslavia was crudely attacked, and of glorifying its secretary.

Kavacu and Niki pursued their hostile activity in Pristina and Ulcinj.

Daily Scores University Leader

LD102020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina, 10 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Pristina daily JEDINSTVO published a lengthy commentary today entitled "How the Chairman Assesses the Opportunities" dealing with the speech made by Ilir Toljaj, chairman of the action conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Pristina University, at the latest session of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation.

The resolve and readiness of the young people in Kosovo to make a radical change both in the consciousness and action activity represent the fundamental basis of the progressive forces to persist in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This is the undivided impression left by the entire debate at the latest session of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation at which many critical and self-critical statements were made with reference to the indifference and lack of organization of the youth federation.

The speech made by Ilir Toljaj, however, sounded a discordant note, the commentary says and observes that "Toljaj, chairman of the action conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of the Pristina University, said not a single word about the organization of which he is the head, about its organizational and action (?weaknesses), about its ability to make a contribution to the rehabilitation of the consequences of the counterrevolutionary onslaught on the system of this society, but he did instead present whole statistics of the alleged difficulties which the students face.

Toljaj noted that students are deliberately prolonging their studies because they have to wait longer for jobs. The commentator asks whether one could believe that this is the reason for the studies at Pristina University lasting 7 years on the average. The commentary then goes on:

Ilir Toljaj noted that students of Albanian nationality who have completed their studies have fewer opportunites for employment than (?those) who can look for jobs also outside Kosovo. He concludes that Serbs and Montenegrins are not emigrating but leaving because this provides the opportunity for them to obtain jobs, apartments and other favorable conditions.

Referring to the assertions made by the chairman of the students' youth, the commentator asks the question whether this means that young Albanians' opportunities to obtain jobs increase precisely through the emigration of members of other (?nationalities). How far this assertion is from the slogan of Albanian nationalists and irredentists about "ethnically pure" Kosovo:

How is it possible that it is not (?clear) to Toljaj that in Socialist Yugoslavia, members of one nation do not have greater opportunities than members of any other nation and that every Albanian, as well as anybody else in any other area, can look for and obtain a job in any place whatsoever in this country. Does not what Toljaj says represent the thesis about "my homeland" stretching as far as the area on which my nation lives. This thesis, however, hardly holds water [word indistinct] because tens and tens of thousands of Albanians have both homes and jobs from Triglav to Gevgelija.

At the meeting Toljaj mentioned the case of the ban on hoisting the Albanian flag at a youth action in Ulcinj and he said that various excesses, and in particular the existing anti-Albanian mood manifested by the restriction on the use of national symbols, get on young people's nerves, and he warned, no more and no less that "young Albanians are afraid of a return to the pre-Brioni situation."

It is difficult to believe that Toljaj does not know that attacks by nationalists and irredentists on the property and vital integrity of the personality are not merely excesses and that the emigration of thousands upon thousands of Serbian and Montenegrin inhabitants from Kosovo does not resemble an excess at all, but also that all this only gets on young people's nerves. One can believe even less that Toljaj does not know that these Albanians too, on whose behalf he speaks thus, participate too in the formulation of our self-managing policy and that they themselves would not allow a return to any kind of unitarist pre-Brioni situation.

Both the young Albanians and the entire Kosovo public, however, know that talk about a return to the pre-Brioni situation represents a propagandist and nationalistic wind which howls from the waves of Tirana radio and that it is launched with the transparent intention of encouraging anti-Serbian and anti-Montenegrin mood, destroy brotherhood, unity and togetherness of their life together with the Albanians in Kosovo and the self-managing system of this society.

At a time when the progressive forces of Kosovo and the entire country are waging a decisive battle against nationalism and irredentism, these theses by the chairman of the action conference of the young people at Pristina University represent nothing other than a warning that much still has to be done at the university to stabilize the circumstances there. Because, as Sinan Hasani said at that same session: "Here the devil whelped its young." Toljaj has provided fresh proofs of the truth of this assertion, the commentary in JEDINSTVO of Pristina says in conclusion.

WHEAT HARVEST REPORTED DELAYED IN KOSOVO

AU10[illegible] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 82 p 5

[Z.Z. report]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Aug -- The harvest in the fields in the province of Kosovo is expected to last another few days, naturally, weather permitting.

The wheat harvest in the social sector has been completed, except in Srbica Commune, where it has been delayed because of the shortage of combines and also because of inadequate organization of this important task.

The harvest on the fields of private producers will be completed within 10 days. The slowest progress has been noted in Titova Mitrovica, Srbica and Podujevo because of a delay in the vegetation of wheat and an insufficient number of combines. The provincial staff for following harvest has engaged some hundred combines from other Kosovo communes, and combine drivers from some regions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia have arrived to help Kosovo harvesters.

So far 22,000 tons of wheat have been purchased, of which 18,700 tons were from the social sector and 3,450 tons from the private sector, and this is much less than the planned 80,000 tons of wheat.

OIL PROSPECTING CONTINUES IN MONTENEGRO

AU101801 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 82 p 5

[S. Gregovic report]

[Summary] Kotor, 5 Aug -- It seems to be firmly believed that oil will be found in Montenegro. Prospecting for oil will continue offshore where it has been going on for years, and it will be begun on land. The Workers Council of Jugopetrol of Kotor has adopted a self-managing agreement to associate labor and pool resources for oil and gas prospecting in Montenegro. In the region of Crnica and Grahovo, work will be carried out in stages in the coming 5 years. Geophysical, seismic and other kinds of prospecting will be followed by test drilling. The risk will be borne by Naftagas of Novi Sad, but any profit from oil exploitation will be shared 50-50.

"This is the first self-managing agreement in our country signed by oil prospectors for a joint venture. We expect that Naftagas will invest 1.24 billion dinars in prospecting in the coming period. Of course, money will be spent if the region offers promise for further work, it was said by Jugopetrol of Kotor."

Oil prospecting in Montenegro began in 1949 and 16 boreholes were sunk in 15 years in the region of Buljarica, Petrovac na Moru, Crmica, Osjecanica, Ulcinj, Niksicka Zupa and Grahovo. Some results were promising, but the funds ran out.

Offshore prospecting was started in 1973 jointly by Jugopetrol, Butes Gass and Oil Co of Oakland and ODK of New Orleans. The last partner was replaced after a few years by Chevron of San Francisco. Three boreholes have been sunk totaling 13,000 meters, and $42 million have been spent. "Oil has not been found in commercial quantities, but precious results have been achieved which made experts decide to do more prospecting. The data from the third borehole are still being processed and experts will decide in the fall on the location of another borehole which will be called 'South Adriatic IV.'"

In this joint venture, the risk is borne by the foreign partners, but any profit will be divided 51-49 in favor of Jugopetrol.